

Two New Braconid Parasites of the Spruce Budworm (Hymenoptera)

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The purpose of this paper is to provide names for two undescribed and rather widely distributed Braconidae that are internal parasites of the destructive spruce budworm, *Choristoneura fumiferana* (Clemens).

Apanteles absonus, new species

This species somewhat resembles *A. fumiferanae* Viereck, another widespread parasite of the same host, but it differs in many particulars, especially in having the propodeum largely smooth and without a defined areola, in the sclerotized plates of the first and second tergites being very weakly sculptured and the plate of the first narrower at apex than at base, in the considerably longer ovipositor sheath, and in the long and slender apical segments of the female antennae.

Female: Length about 2.8 mm. Face very shallowly and closely punctate; antennae slender, even the last four segments nearly or quite twice as long as broad.

Mesoscutum covered with minute, shallow, closely placed punctures; disc of scutellum smooth and polished, with only a weak suggestion of punctation; propodeum smooth and shining, without an areola but with a few weak and short raised longitudinal lines radiating from middle of apical margin; mesopleuron polished; hind coxa smooth and polished except for an elongate, somewhat flattened area on the outer upper edge toward base which has some scattered punctures; radius arising from slightly beyond middle of stigma and a little longer than intercubitus.

Sclerotized plate of first tergite narrowing slightly from base to apex, about twice as long as wide at apex and mostly smooth and shining, with only a little weak sculpture laterally on apical half each side of a shallow, poorly defined, longitudinal impression; plate of second tergite only about half as wide at base as

at apex and less than half as long as wide on posterior margin, smooth and shining except for a little weak sculpture along lateral and posterior margins; remainder of abdomen smooth and shining; ovipositor sheath much longer than hind tarsus and a little longer than abdomen.

Black; antennae, including scape, black; wings hyaline, the stigma brown and without a pale spot at base; tegulae piceous; legs yellow except all coxae, a small spot at apex of hind femur above, hind tibia broadly at apex, and the hind tarsus, which parts are black or blackish; venter of abdomen, and usually more or less of the lateral margins of the tergites, yellowish.

Male: Essentially like the female except that the abdomen is usually somewhat darker.

Type: U. S. National Museum No. 67736.

Type locality: Pagosa Springs, COLORADO.

Described from the following specimens, all reared from larvae of *Choristoncurea fumiferana* (Clemens): Three females, including holotype, from the type locality, June, 1964; 2 females, Allenspark, Colorado, June, 1964; 3 males, Cloudcroft, New Mexico, June, 1964; 1 female, Greenville, Maine, June 21, 1950; 1 male, Bingham, Maine, June 21, 1950; 1 male, Ashland, Maine, July 9, 1947; 1 male, Caratunk, Maine, July 6, 1948; 2 females, Rockwood, Maine, June 13, 1946 and July 9, 1948, and 1 female, Patten, Maine, July 1, 1946. Additional paratypes: 2 females and 1 male labeled "Sea View, Wash., Mar. 25, 1931, *Picea sitchensis*"; 2 females from Douglas Co., Wisconsin, May, 1956, labeled "ex boxes containing *Pinus banksiana* and overwintering budworm, also *Petrova*," and 1 female from Bayfield Co., Wisconsin, July 1, 1957, with the same rearing data.

Clinocentrus fumiferanae, new species

This is very similar to *C. tarsalis* Ashmead, from which it may be distinguished at once, however, by its conspicuously larger eyes and ocelli, much shorter ocellocular line and strongly receding temples.

Female: Length about 3.5 mm. Head a little broader than thorax, smooth and shining; face smooth, slightly broader than high from antennal foramina to base of clypeus; temples strongly receding and hardly half as wide as eyes; ocellocular line not, or barely, longer than diameter of a lateral ocellus; antennae slender, 32- to 38-segmented in the specimens examined; occipital carina complete; malar space less than half as long as basal width of mandible.

Mesoscutum smooth and polished; notauli sharply impressed and finely foveolate on anterior half of scutum, vanishing in the large, quadrate, rugulose area that occupies the median part of the posterior half of the mesoscutum; scutellar fovea very long, more than half as long as the disc of scutellum and divided by a median longitudinal septum; propodeum irregularly rugose reticulate; mesopleuron smooth and polished except for a rugose reticulate area in the anterior angle and a short, weakly foveolate longitudinal furrow below; metapleuron entirely rugose reticulate. Radius arising from middle of stigma, the first abscissa much longer than greatest width of stigma and nearly or quite as long as first intercubitus; second abscissa of radius less than half as long as third; nervulus postfurcal by at least its own length; mediella only a little longer than lower abscissa of basella, which is usually twice as long as upper abscissa.

First tergite about as broad at apex as long, closely, rather irregularly, striate, the two convergent basal keels meeting at a point on a level with the spiracles and continuing as a weak carina for a short distance; the connate second and third tergites closely, irregularly striate; the suturiform articulation distinct though weak; the following segments very short; ovipositor sheath a little longer than hind tarsus.

Yellowish brown; propodeum and first tergite usually more or less piceous; wings hyaline, the stigma transparent yellowish, nearly hyaline, its apical margins darkened; apices of hind femora and of hind tibiae and the hind tarsi infuscated.

Male: Like the female in all essential respects.

Type: U. S. National Museum No. 67737.

Type locality: Saranac, NEW YORK.

Described from the following material: Nine females, including holotype, and 1 male, all reared from *Choristoneura fumiferana* (Clemens) July, 1947, at Saranac, New York; 4 females and 1 male from the same host on *Abies balsamea*, Ely, Minnesota in June and July of various years from 1955 to 1961, and 4 females, also from *C. fumiferana* on *Abies balsamea*, in the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1955 and 1956.

"*Prosoma* sp.," Supposed Host of *Torymus pilularidis* (Huber) (Hymenoptera: Torymidae)

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In 1927 L. L. Huber described *Callimome pilularidis* (*Torymus pilularidis* of present terminology), reared from "*Prosoma* species on *Baccharis pilularis* De Candolle" (Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 70: 45). This host citation implies that *Prosoma* is some sort of gall maker on *Baccharis*. "*Prosoma* sp." as the host of *pilularidis* has been repeated in the literature several times since, although no one has been able to find that *Prosoma* is a described genus. Huber himself (p. 8), in his host list, entered *Prosoma* as "Miscellaneous." In the 1951 Synoptic Catalog of Hymenoptera of America North of Mexico (Monog. 2, U. S. Dept. Agr., p. 525), Peck repeated the host citation as originally given. In his 1963 catalog (Canad. Ent. Sup. 30, p. 550), he listed *Prosoma* as a possible *nomen nudum*, and as "Misc. insect," although he placed it in his host list (p. 995) under the plant family Compositae. Lienck (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, U. of Ill. 1951, p. 19) stated that *Prosoma* could not be found in the various indices of generic names, and he listed it as "Miscellaneous; in all likelihood a misspelling."

I also have consulted all available lists of generic names in both Zoology and Botany without finding *Prosoma* as a described genus. However, when I consulted the old Bureau of